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No. 1,932.—[REGISTERED AT THE  
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

SUNDAY  
EDITION.

SUNDAY  
EDITION.

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

## THE RAPID REDEMPTION OF BELGIUM.

### BELGIAN COAST CLEARED.

Allied Line Now Runs From the Dutch Frontier to Bruges.

### MORE TOWNS CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

The news from the battlefield continues excellent.

The whole of the Flanders coast has been cleared of the Huns, Bruges has been entered by the Belgians and British, and our line now runs from a point on the Dutch frontier east of that town.

Farther south the British and French are still advancing. The British have captured Courtrai.

The German reply to President Wilson's note has not been drafted yet. It is believed the Huns will, at any rate, not close the door to any further negotiations, even if they do not accept the conditions laid down at once.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL.

ADVANCE GOES ON.

DUR TROOPS SIX MILES EAST OF DOUAU.

YESTERDAY MORNING.—Our troops made further progress yesterday evening north-east of Bohain, capturing the village of Mazinghem, and completing the capture of Baudou (12 miles south-east of Le Cateau).

North of the Somme the great advance continues. We have driven the Germans back from Emmerich, Boullogne, and Lille. The British have captured Courtrai, Bapaume, and La Bassée. The Belgian coast has been cleared of the enemy and the Allied line now runs from a point on the Dutch frontier, east of Bruges and south of Ypres and Catelet.

In the region of Tournai we have not only crossed the Marne river between Sarsin and Chercq, but also advanced between this and the Scarpe. The Oise and Scarpe rivers are now reached, and we have nearly reached the line that is practically level with the line south of the Scarpe. Roughly we are about 5 or 6 miles east of Douai and about the same distance west of Denain.

Important Line for Enemy.

In the Oise sector we have reached the Oise river on wide front west of Guise. We are also approaching the Sambre Canal. This is an important line for the enemy because it divides the two great sectors right along to Maubeuge. It is interesting to note that this is the traditional line for invading Paris, just as the Meuse is the traditional approach to the lower Rhine and Cologne.

Further south the enemy is retreating on the Serre and the Oise, where the salient had been flattened out. East of Vouziers the French have crossed the Sambre, and a river line right along to Maubeuge. It is interesting to note that this is the traditional line for invading Paris, just as the Meuse is the traditional approach to the lower Rhine and Cologne.

Up to now we have reached the canal from the east of the Forest of Andigny to the north of Hauteville. Hannapes, Tupigny, and Noyelles are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the localities which skirt the canal.

During the battle which has continued since the 17th in that region we have captured 3,000 prisoners, have captured 20 guns, a considerable quantity of machine-guns, and important war material, including a munitions train complete.

On the Aisne front our troops have cleared of enemies the region between the canal and to the Aisne and to the west of Attigny, and have captured Ambly le Haut, taking prisoners.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL.

NINE TOWNS LOST.

TOUROING AND ROUBAIX  
EVACUATED.

(Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—During the last few days we have evacuated parts of Flanders and northern France, including the towns of Ostend, Tournec, Roubaix, Lille, and Douai, and have taken up our position in lines in the rear between Bruges and the Lys. Between Le Cateau and the Oise the battle has blazed up once more. The enemy's attacks broke down before our lines, so far as they were held by counter-attacks. Between Le Cateau and Aisneval the enemy penetrated into our lines at isolated points. After fluctuating fighting we brought the small gains here to be enlarged, as it is now for the first time held by the Saline line. The Allies are attacking here at the present moment. It should be pointed out that it requires an Allied advance of 15 miles or more in this sector before the situation would become serious for the enemy.

### THE SITUATION.

Coast Cleared: British Take  
Courtrai.

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FRIDAY NIGHT.—Between Le Cateau and the Oise renewed attempts at a breakthrough by the administrative authorities. Douai has been recaptured by the Germans, who, it will be remembered, set it on fire on the very day when they were addressing to President Wilson their appeal for an armistice. The whole of the great salient constituted by the Lille-Douai district has now been reduced, for Roubaix and Tournec may be regarded now as snatched also from German rule.

CAVALRY CUT RETREAT.

BELGIANS AIM AT BLOCKING ROAD TO GHENT.

Rauter's Agency learns that the latest news from the Belgian Headquarters, while not definitely stating the fact, implies that Bruges has been reoccupied. The Agency also understands that Blankenberghe was reoccupied on Thursday. Belgian cavalry and artillery are pursuing and vigorously shelling the retreating enemy with the object of cutting off his road to Ghent. It is known that some of the German garrison did not get away from Ostend and were handed over by the civilian population. At Middelkerke several German batteries were captured.

FRENCH ACADEMY AND FOCH.

The French Academy will proceed to fresh elections in April, when the first elected will be none other than a Marshal of France—"the glorious victor of the most gigantic battles, Marshal Foch."

### OUR NAVY AT OSTEND.

#### BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN ON BRITISH T.B.D.

Vice-Admiral Keyes reports as follows:—On the morning of Oct. 17 the military situation between Nieupont and Ostend was obscure. It seemed uncertain whether the enemy had withdrawn from the coast. Up to then no fires had been started by him either at Middlekerke or Ostend. A division of destroyers reconnoitred the coast assisted by aircraft. They arrived on Oct. 18 at 11 a.m., at which hour one of our aircraft landed on the beach where large crowds of inhabitants had assembled. I proceeded into harbour in a whaler, and landed about 11.30 a.m., meeting with a great reception. The enemy at the time were not clear of the town and a light battery at Le Coq opened fire at the ships, 2 shells falling on the beach close to a crowd of excited inhabitants.

Admiral Re-Embarks.

A heavy battery of 4 guns from the direction of Zeebrugge now opened fire on the destroyers, and as it seemed possible that the presence of the naval force might lead to the bombardment of Ostend, or at any rate to morseshells falling in the town where they would endanger the lives of the civilians parading the streets, it was decided to withdraw the force.

Thus give the enemy no excuse for firing toward the town. I therefore withdrew and the destroyers withdrew, being heavily shelled, to just east of Middelkerke. Four motor launches were left at Ostend as an inshore patrol, the inhabitants being nervous of the Germans returning.

The King and Queen of the Belgians expressed their wish to visit Ostend, either by sea or by air. In view of the difficulty of landing and the uncertainty of the situation they proceeded to the British Army at Ostend to be shown what had been done.

Tyd, correspondent, says that when that when President Wilson's answer to Austria is received at Vienna between German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish representatives to decide upon a common attitude towards the Entente.—Central News.

Socialists' Manifesto.

The "Vorwärts" publishes a manifesto issued by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party which says:—

"The situation of the country is very critical; Germany is in danger of becoming a victim of French and English intrigues. The Germans people will not yield to a peace of usurpation and humiliation. All workers on, and behind, the front are urged not commit acts of thoughtlessness.—Central News.

The Paris View.

The Paris papers, judging by Baron Burian's speech and the indications from Germany, take the view that the German reply to President Wilson will avoid breaking off discussions. This impression, says the "Petit Parisien," is corroborated by indications of the weakness of the German air force, which will be an important factor in the decision of the Government.

The "Matin" observes that another predominant motive in the councils of the German Government will be the attitude of Austria-Hungary, who is in a state of rapid disintegration, and appears determined to abandon Germany if the latter does not continue her peace offensive at all costs.

Big Captures at Ostend.

Various messages from Paris give details of the occupied port of Ostend by the Allied troops. Belgian troops, advanced from the south and the beach, occupied Ostend without striking a blow. The "Tirpitz battery" was captured, together with an enormous quantity of material which the Germans had been unable to evacuate. Violent explosions were heard east of Ostend, suggesting that the enemy was destroying heavy armament which he had been unable to remove.

A number of Germans were found in Ostend "dead drunk" by the Belgian official communiqué.

One airman who flew to Ostend came down in the open street. He was carried in triumph through the town. While the last of the Germans were leaving the town the British Forces appeared. Admiral Keyes subsequently landed amid the cheers of the population.

ZEEBRUGGE IN FLAMES.

The Flushing correspondent of the "Handelsblatt" telegraphs that Zeebrugge is in flames. Since noon on Thursday, fires have been observed at 3 points, accompanied by heavy explosions. It is supposed that the Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps and aeroplane sheds. Tremendous fires in the direction of Bruges, which appear to be spreading, can be observed from Flushing.

TURKEY FLEET MUST COME OUT.

"The People" was authoritatively informed on Friday morning that no confirmation had been received in London of the report from Berna that Turkey has surrendered. An undated telegram from Athens states: The plenipotentiaries of Greece Bay have arrived at Athens with the object of engaging in pourparlers for the surrender of Smyrna.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

POLISH DELEGATES IMPRESSION. We have just learned an interesting piece of news about the moral condition of the Kaiser. In August last, at the time he received at his headquarters, in the presence of the Crown Prince and Ludendorff, some Polish delegates who came to lay their country's claim before the Emperor (says the Exchange Paris correspondent), these delegates were much struck by the dejection and indifference of William II. He consented readily to demands which must have seemed to him to be very excessive. The Kaiser gave them the impression of a man who had given up everything.

As to the Crown Prince and Ludendorff alone appeared to understand the situation, and not daring to contradict the Emperor, confined himself to making furious grunts.

AUSTRIANS GOING.

A message from Vienna states that the evacuation of the occupied territories of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro has already begun. The Greeks flying over the Gillespie Shell Plant, New York, during the recent fire, saved \$8,000,000 of T.N.T. by giving directions to the firemen.

### STOP PRESS.

#### FOR LATEST NEWS See Back Page.

### HUNS' REPLY TO PRES. WILSON.

#### JUNKERS' STILL DEFIAINT.

Berlin reports on Friday were that the German reply to President Wilson has not yet been completed. The so-called War Cabinet, headed by the Chancellor, on Thursday afternoon held a meeting and received statements from the military side. Hindenburg and Admiral Scheer, Chief of the German Naval Staff, have arrived in Berlin. The British have arrived in Berlin. The British have been summoned, yes, the next meeting probably being at Berlin. Reports are free that the enemy has meanwhile ordered all excesses in the battlefield to cease and that U-boat methods are to be "modified." Meanwhile Junker is being raised its head. The Colon "Volkszeitung" states that the general Reichstag considers that Mr. Wilson's Note shows a desire not merely to humiliate but to annihilate Germany.

Further Concessions.

Th. Amsterdam "Tyd" learns from Berlin that it is expected that the text of Germany's answer will be ready for publication this (Saturday) evening. It is understood that the answer will contain further concessions, and that it will leave a way open for further negotiations. The "Tyd" correspondent says that when that when President Wilson's answer to Austria is received at Vienna between German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish representatives to decide upon a common attitude towards the Entente.—Central News.

COTCHES' Nest Box.

For some months past British airmen have made daily bombing raids upon important aerodromes, particularly those at St. Denis, West Marne, Marne, Marne, and Allenby, etc., in the Ghent group. The effects of this aggressive policy have been seen not only in the cessation of the raids upon London, but in the curtailment of the enemy's activity and in the enforced and continuous movement of his air forces to positions less exposed to the British attacks. Another significant sign of the enemy's growing inability of the enemy to make good his air losses during the last 3 months. While the reasons have been obvious enough to flying men in France, a recently captured German order, signed by Gen. von Below, has now placed it beyond doubt that the enemy's air resources are becoming increasingly inadequate to the immense demands made upon them.

Must Defend Themselves.

This order concludes with the following sentence:—"The best means of defence against the enemy airmen is to avoid committing some of the consequences of defeat. Only when Germany feels herself directly menaced will the Government endeavour to stimulate patriotic sentiment to a supreme defence of the frontiers of the Empire." The "Matin" emphasises the attitude of German diplomats in neutral countries. When they are in the act of signing Wilson's Note, it says, they showed violent anger. The next day, acting on instructions from Berlin, they said that the claims of the war upon all sectors of the front are strikingly demonstrated by the achievements of the R.A.F. Independent Force during the week.

FIGHT IN BERLIN.

CHEERING CROWDS AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

Amsterdam.—Further—Further demonstrations on Wednesday's demonstration in Berlin shows that the demonstrators marched to the Russian Embassy, and when they arrived outside they cheered. Subsequently there was a collision with the police, and fighting took place at the corner of the Kleine Maastrichtstraat and Unter den Linden and between Friederichstrasse and Charlottenstrasse. Many people were injured, some seriously. Among the arrested were a number of soldiers, who apparently were taking part in the demonstrations.—Central News.

HUNS' NINTH WAR LOAN.

The Berlin telegram announcing the postponement for 14 days of the closing of the 9th German War Loan is significant of the general trend of events in that country. As a standard of comparison the raising of \$14 million in Trafalgar-sq, in a single week may be mentioned, and the comparison of the spirit of the different peoples in the matter of war finance speaks eloquently of what they think of their respective causes.

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AIRMAN HELPS FIREMEN.

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### THE WAR IN THE AIR.

#### WHY LONDON IS NOW FREE FROM RAIDS.

The air situation on the Western front is one of unprecedented interest. The weather has been abominable and the number of actual air combats fewer than for many weeks past. But events of the highest movement have been taking place in which British airmen have played and are still playing a vital and important part. For some time past the intricate system of railways built originally from the coast and inland has been congested and British flying men, taking advantage of this fact have maintained an almost continuous offensive against the more vital junctions, dropping over 40 tons of bombs upon the sidings and transport, breaking up the permanent way at numerous points, setting fire to vast quantities of stores and ammunition, and in other ways adding to the many difficulties of the enemy in this sector. Thus, when in rapid succession Boulogne, Menin, Comines and finally Lille and Ostend fell into friendly hands the communications already congested and disorganized which were being fractured in new places from hour to hour.

Helping the Infantry.

To this striking achievement of the R.A.F. must be added the co-operation of British reconnaissance machines and fighting scouts, with the infantry in their rapid advance. In Monday's fighting alone, in addition to destroying 30 enemy machines and driving down 6 further machines out of control, British airmen have been continually over the battlefield, directing the fire of the artillery, reporting the fire of the artillery, reporting the steady withdrawal of her air forces in the vicinity of Bruges and Ghent. This withdrawal was dictated partly by the rapid march of events in the southwest, but is chiefly the result of intensive bombing by the R.A.F.

COPTERS' Nest Box.

For some months past British airmen have made daily bombing raids upon important aerodromes, particularly those at St. Denis, West Marne, Marne, and Allenby, etc., in the Ghent group. The effects of this aggressive policy have been seen not only in the cessation of the raids upon London, but in the curtailment of the enemy's activity and in the enforced and continuous movement of his air forces to positions less exposed to the British attacks. Another significant sign of the enemy's growing inability of the enemy to make good his air losses during the last 3 months. While the reasons have been obvious enough to flying men in France, a recently captured German order, signed by Gen. von Below, has now placed it beyond doubt that the enemy's air resources are becoming increasingly inadequate to the immense demands made upon them.

Another Proposal.

In addition to the above steps for carrying out the Berne Agreement, the Government have proposed to the Turkish Government the repatriation of all British, including Indian, prisoners of war in Turkey who have been over 18 months in captivity, against the payment of similar numbers and classes of similar British workmen or prisoners of war in British hands. This proposal no reply has yet been received, and the Turkish Government have therefore been informed that his Majesty's Government must insist on an immediate answer. Instructions have been given to Gen. Allenby that in the event of an armistice being concluded with Turkey, the immediate and unconditional return of our British prisoners should be required.

Stories of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany will be found on page 3.

YANKS' BIG JOB.

SUCCESS WOULD CUT IN HALF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

A great battle is being fought by the Americans on a 35-mile front astride the Meuse. Big enemy forces are massed on this side of the river. Indeed, the most reliable authority says he has 20 divisions in this region. The attack is being made by 2 American armies. The ultimate achievement of this great offensive may be to reach the Ardennes and cut the invaders in half, thus completing the pincer movement which the British, French, and Belgian armies are carrying out in Flanders. The push is directed against the enemy's most vital line of communication. If the railway junction of Longuyon were taken direct communication between its southern and northern fronts would be rendered impossible. At the same time large German forces are being contained, which facilitates the advance of the British, French, and Belgians further north.

ODDS ON PEACE IN 1918.

According to Lloyd's rates, a man who wants to bet that peace is declared by the end of the year would have to lay a shade of odds—namely 21 to 19. One City man bet another, however, 2 to 1 that we will have peace before Dec. 31, whilst another bet level money that peace would not be declared by that date. It was about 3 to 1 a week ago last week.

BATTLESHIP FOOLS U-BOAT.

A Greek battleship on convoy duty in western Mediterranean waters was attacked by an enemy submarine. The Greek ship was hit, but the submarine got away. The Greek warship, however, was not struck, owing to the manner in which she was handled by her captain.

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DEATH OF AN M.P.

Westminster coroner certified that Saml. A. Hime (34), a bus conductor of Hounslow, died from heart disease. A female passenger said that when the bus left Parliament-st. Hime accepted a half-crown from a passenger, and before he could give change collapsed and died.

DEATH OF AN M.P.

Col. R. H. Rawson, M.P., has died after a long illness, at his residence at Cadogan-sq.

COL. R. H. RAWSON.

Col. Rawson, who was in his 68th year

had represented the Royal Division

for 19 years.

He was the son of Col. J. G. Rawson, M.P.

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# CIGARETTE PAPERS

FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING  
By CHARLES LOWE

Sanhedrim of Sovereigns.

Strange things are now occurring in Germany itself—and there is a certain veil of mystery, and of these perhaps the most serious and significant, as a sign of the times, was the assemblage at Berlin, under the Kaiser's presidency, of all his fellow-sovereigns in the Fatherland—some 20 in number. For it is too often forgotten, or, rather, rarely realised, that William II. of Prussia, as German Emperor, is by no means the only independent sovereign in the confederation of the Federal Empire, though it is only one in name. This confederation of States is called "Reich" or "Realm," just as the corresponding union of separate States in America is termed "Republic," with an elective President in the latter case, and a hereditary one in the other. But otherwise there are really many points of resemblance between the two, though it would take me too long to elaborate them all. You will only say that this is a way of getting to understand the United States of Germany, called "Empire," is to study the constitution of the United States of America, termed "Republic"—though I fear that even now, when the Americans are our Allies, and we have every reason to clear our minds of all misapprehension about them and their constitution, there are comparatively few of us who try to do so.

## Thick as Thieves.

We talk of autocrats, or one-man Governments; but where in all the world will you find a ruler, at the present time, invested with so much personal power as the President of the United States of America—power freely given him by the will of his people to be used at his discretion and for the term of his office, which is four years. In comparison, Woodrow Wilson, William II., is a mere puppie in the hands of his generals and the Lord knows who else; for it would defy the wit of man to see where and what the head-centre of military and political power in Germany now is. One thing certain is that it does not inhere either in the head or the land of William II., as President of the United States of Germany, known as the Empire. This new confederation called "Empire" was "proclaimed" by Baden, at Versailles, on January 1917, at the instance of the King of Bavaria—as the most important sovereign after his fellow monarch of Prussia—while the ruler who followed, by calling for three cheers, or "Hochs," for the new German Emperor, not Emperor of Germany, was his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose nephew, Prince Max, is now acting as Imperial Chancellor, though whether he will be so when these lines appear in print remains to be seen.

## Divine Right Rubbish.

Another point I wish to bring out is that the proclamation of the Empire was not accompanied then, or afterwards, by any coronation of the Kaiser as Emperor of Germany. Up to us seems that such a ceremony would have implied sovereignty of the Emperor over Germany; whereas he is only sovereign in his own kingdom of Prussia, while his only subjects proper are his own Prussian people, just as the people of the other States—Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, etc.—are the immediate subjects of their respective rulers. Consequently there is no such thing as an "imperial crown," which is a mere ceremonial phrase. The present Kaiser himself has never been crowned either as German Emperor or as King of Prussia. In his former capacity he was not entitled to be crowned, while in the latter he never sought to make any use of his right on coming to the throne, for the reason that coronation is a very expensive ceremony, which he preferred spending that money which would have been engrossed by such a display in visiting all the Courts of Europe, thus acquiring the title of the "Tourist Kaiser."

## Questions of Coronation.

But how, then, came it that William I. had broken with the precedent set by him by his five predecessors, including Frederick the Great, and elected to crown himself King, instead of his father of his royal line? The answer is, that in the meanwhile a constitution of sorts had been wrung from the latter monarch by the so-called March Revolution of '48; and that on succeeding to the

## SOME PERILS OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

This announcement is issued by the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease, a responsible body recognised by the Government. President: Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham. Vice-Presidents: The Bishop of Southwark, Sir Thomas Parlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., Chairman of Propaganda, Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E., General Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Goffe, O.B.E.

**AN ENEMY WHICH KNOWS NO PITY.** To neglect treatment of Venereal Disease is like throwing down one's arms in face of the enemy. And it is an enemy that knows no pity. Once it has one fairly in its grip it may torture one for years and years. And in the end it may kill.

These are grave words, but they are true. Don't give the enemy time. Every day Venereal Disease is untreated, it gets a firmer hold. Start a counter-offensive at once. Kill the germs like the hives have been entrenched in the system. Go to the doctor of the nearest hospital at once. Those, too, who have taken a risk of infection should go for preventive treatment within a few hours; the sooner the better.

Free treatment under conditions of secrecy is provided by the Government in most centres. Apply at the out-patients' department of the nearest hospital, or to the local Medical Office of Health.

Those who are in any doubt or difficulty should write for information and free literature to N.C.C.V.D., El. Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.I., marking your envelope "Medical."

## PENSIONS: SEPARATION ALLOWANCES, ETC.

### FREE ADVICE FOR "PEOPLE" READERS.

Discharged soldiers or dependents of soldiers wanting advice on—  
**Pensions Separation Allowances Pay Employment Gratuities Medals & Decorations**  
should send the question with stamped addressed envelope to "People" on page 7, addressed to:—  
"Inquiry Bureau,"

**Milner House, Strand, W.C.2.**

The "Comrades of the Great War" Association having its own special pensions and employment branch, and in touch with the War Office, the Home Office, and the Pensions and Labour Ministries, can and will give the best expert advice by post direct free of cost. Want of space does not permit of giving in our columns.

### PENSION POINTS.

The following replies to correspondence are given at the bottom, for they will answer many inquiries concerning pensions and allowances:

**MRS. B.—Your separation allowance is £10.00 per week, and you are entitled to pension in respect of your 15 years' service. If, however, you do not consider that sum of £75.00 for 10 weeks is a fair compensation for the time you were not entitled to children's allowances, and that you did not intend the amount necessary to pension you, you are entitled to pension in respect of your 15 years' service.**

**DR. J.—I am a retired Army surgeon, and I have been asked to advise you as to the best expert advice by post direct free of cost. Want of space does not permit of giving in our columns.**

throned in 1831, after having acted for some time as Regent in room of his demented and discarded brother, Frederick William IV.—better known to readers of "Punch" as King Clodius, from whom the addition to the name—"the despot"—was derived, the doctrine of divine right—in spite of the impious encroachment of the crowd on the prerogative of the Crown—by imitating the example of Frederick I. All the intermediate Kings of Prussia, being an impeccable lot, had contended themselves on that account with what was called the "homage" offered them by the various "estates" of the realm, which, in the case of the Great Frederick, all "sat under the King's three-cornered hat"—of the Khevenhüller pattern, such as Dr. Johnson also used to wear.

**First Among Equals.**

Ten days after his accession, in 1786, William II. opened his first Reichstag, or Imperial Parliament, in circumstances of great splendour in presence of all his fellow sovereigns in the Fatherland—this being the first assembly of the kind—since the proclamation of the Empire at Versailles in 1789.

For the last English though it is only one in name. This confederation of States is called "Reich" or "Realm," just as the corresponding union of separate States in America is termed "Republic," with an elective President in the latter case, and a hereditary one in the other. But otherwise there are really many points of resemblance between the two, though it would take me too long to elaborate them all. You will only say that this is a way of getting to understand the United States of Germany, called "Empire," is to study the constitution of the United States of America, termed "Republic"—though I fear that even now, when the Americans are our Allies, and we have every reason to clear our minds of all misapprehension about them and their constitution, there are comparatively few of us who try to do so.

**"Citizen King" and "Soldier-Sovereign."**

When, therefore, the newsmen—who lately announced the summoning of all the federal sovereigns to Berlin to sit in council with their titular chief the Kaiser—said that this assembly was "unique" of its kind, he forgot it ever he knew of any assembly of sovereigns gathered in the capital on the occasion of the Kaiser's succession to the throne of Prussia. But the former assembly was purely ceremonial; whereas this recent one had to debate questions of national life and death such as had never before occupied the attention of any German council since the birth of the Empire on French soil. Perhaps the only thing approaching it in respect of momentousness was when, after dismissing Bismarck, the present Kaiser summoned to Berlin all his commanding Generals—i.e. Generals commanding Army Corps—to impart to them the reasons of his action and to consult with them as to his future course. His Generals, mark you, not his Ministers, on whose opinion he set little store. The two men of the two men, that whereas Frederick III., the Kaiser's father, on succeeding to the throne, issued his first proclamation to "his people," and the next to his army, his son simply reversed this order of address, and in words of burning fervour spoke primarily to his army and then to his navy. It was his "people" in the first thought of, and after that his citizen subjects. His father had aimed at being a "citizen King" in the contrary, "citified" himself, and to a soldier sovereign.

It is destined to send larger quantities "The People" will forward for you to France—  
1,000 Woodbines for 3s. Od.  
4/10 (5) 100 Woodbines and 4 oz. Glasgow Mixture.

**ORDERS No. 4, 2s. 6d. 6/- (3) 255 Woodbines, or (5) 175 Woodbines, or 5 oz. 5 oz. Hignett's Mixture.**

**SPECIAL No. 6 & 7.**  
5/- 200 Gold Flake Cigarettes or (7) 300 Woodbines.

**TO E.O.F. FRANCE, ITALY & BELGIUM SOLDIERS.**

**ORDER No. 1.** 10 oz. United Service Tobacco; 30 Woodbines. With Pipe, 1/6 extra.

**ORDERS No. 2 & 3.**  
(2) 250 Woodbines.

**4/8 (5) 100 Woodbines and 4 oz. Glasgow Mixture.**

**ORDERS No. 4 & 5.** (3) 255 Woodbines, or (5) 175 Woodbines, or 5 oz. 5 oz. Hignett's Mixture.

**SPECIAL No. 6 & 7.**  
5/- 200 Gold Flake Cigarettes or (7) 300 Woodbines.

**SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS & SAILORS.**

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**308 10s**

## OUR PRISONERS DONE TO DEATH.

## TERRIBLE REPORT OF HUNS' BRUTALITY.

The horrible treatment of our prisoners captured in the spring offensive, when the Huns thought they were winning, is proved by the report of Justice Germany's committee. The Germans' conduct was all the more despicable, as one of their generals admitted they knew that the prisoners in England were well treated.

Carefully verified statements of British soldiers who have escaped are read with the deepest interest. The soul of the Hun is exposed in the phrase of an old soldier addressing helpless prisoners at Marchiennes on March 22: "We will break your brave English hearts to-morrow." Each man who escaped took his life in his hands, but as Cpl. Arthur J. Conley says: "The men in our compound told that they might as well risk being killed getting back to the British lines as remain in the German lines to be killed by bombs or starved to death."

The cumulative and convincing testimony shows that thousands of our men were kept without food for more than 48 hours after capture without food; that only utterly inadequate sustenance was afterwards provided; that many of them were set to work of an unauthorised nature, often in proximity to the battle front, and exposed to shell fire from their own comrades. Moreover, it is plain that our men were compelled to build roads in cages devoid of shelter, warmth, or sanitary conveniences. Here they were subjected to the cruelty of their guards, and, in several instances, to downright brutality from doctors.

**2 Hours' Foodless March.** One man captured at St. Quentin about 1 p.m. on March 21 was with others marched by stages to Origny, where the 72 hours' march there receiving no food at all and very little water." Another captured at Fouclos the same afternoon said: "The Germans gave us nothing to eat. They had plenty of food themselves, because they had captured the whole of the battalion rations for the day before." Many of the prisoners were walking wounded. These received no dressing or attention to their wounds, and were forced to keep their wounds, and were forced to eat bread with unpeeled ears of raw turnips. In the cage camp at Villers, near Arras, the men were roused at 3 a.m., lined up, each given a drink of coffee, but no food till work ceased at 7 p.m. They worked 7 days a week. "We dared not rest a moment. If we did the Germans would strike us with the butt-end of their rifles." A notice was put up that anyone trying to escape would be shot without challenge. The moon hour sped us gathered outside, which we brought to the camp to eat at night. There was a lump at the cook-house, but the

## RETRIBUTION!



"Neither the Government of the United States nor the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they persist in."—President Wilson.

ing of the war of the conduct of German camp commanders. In this list there is a number of names against whom nothing can be said. But there are a large number against whom there is a great deal to be said, and I sincerely hope that when the final day of reckoning comes these men, whose names are known, will be made to pay the penalty for the brutal suffering they have inflicted on British prisoners for the last 4 years." (Cheers.)—Lord Denbigh asked why German prisoners, properly clothed and fed, and not employed in coal mines, considering the shortage of coal.

**Bad Time for Someone.** "The Government have failed to do their duty in this matter," said Lord Devonport. "They have shown not a scintilla of courage. One would think from Lord Newton's statement that at this moment, when our arms are more successful than ever before, the treatment of British prisoners would be ameliorated. Nothing of the sort."—Lord Denbigh asked tactfully whether the Hague agreement could not be ratified. Why had we not used the weapon of retaliation?—Lord Newton: "We are going to employ it now. We can do now what we could not do before."—Lord Devonport: "There will be a bad time for somebody when our men come back."—Lord Burnham said it was impossible to exaggerate the depth of public opinion on this question. "The Admiralty of Canterbury agreed that the indignation of the people is profound and that it is only a foretaste of what will be seen when the men come back."

—Lord Newton, in reply, said the non-employment of German prisoners in our coal mines struck him as a ridiculous anomaly—but it had nothing to do with his department.

## A FEARFUL RECORD.

The following terrible record of Hun brutality is supplied by Mr. R. P. Waddington, Albany-ter, Ashton-on-Mersey, who states the particulars were supplied by his son, a corporal in the South Lancashire Regt., who was for 24 years a prisoner in Germany. The tortures mentioned were inflicted on Cpl. Waddington and others whom he knew.

Whipping with wire whips.

Whipped to a post for 4 hours at a time, with a basin of food at his feet.

Put in hot steam-chest, and then in ice cold cells.

Stabbed with bayonets.

Made to stand in the open naked in all kinds of weather before their wounds were dressed.

Given nothing to eat for 2 or 3 days at a time.

Called English Swinehound, and had all kinds of filth thrown at them.

Had an officer stand over him with a pistol.

Saw 2 lads killed for picking a crust out of the street.

Made to take their beds out in all kinds of wet and dirty weather, and then made to lie on them.

## THE LEINSTER OUTRAGE.

## TOTAL DEATH ROLL NOW 600.

It is stated that the total number of dead, as the result of the sinking of the mailboat Leinster, is now accepted as 600, of whom 200 are missing. Mr. Dillon wanted to know in Parliament why the Leinster was not being escorted when she was torpedoed. Mr. Asquith replied to this and other questions.

The Admiralty considered vessels of the Leinster's speed—23 knots—were safer than they would be if escorted by craft of slower speed. An escort did not mean that the Juicetown would be surrounded by a considerable number of craft. He was not aware that the first rescue boat did not reach the scene until 25 minutes after the torpedoed vessel had gone to the Leinster with all speed, having her forebridge wrecked while steaming at 20 knots.

**GERMAN EXPLANATION.**

The only German comment on the Leinster is an official Berlin telegram, which makes the following attempt to excuse the continuation of ruthless submarine war under Germany's "popular" Government: "Much as the death of civilians must be regretted, it must be emphasised, in contradiction to enemy press agitation, that the German submarine passenger liner and transports ship is possible, just as it is impossible for British airmen to distinguish whether its bombs dropped on British kill German soldiers or Belgian citizens." The telegram also drags in the bombing of German towns, and says that the British airmen can practically certain that he "only" kills and wounds the civilian population.

**FIVE YEARS FOR EX-OFFICER.**

Five Fykes, formerly a lieutenant in the Army, was at Chertsey sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for cheque frauds at Wallasey. While masquerading as major it was alleged that he obtained blank cheques from 2 officers. It was stated he was wanted in several other towns for fraud and larvency. It was also alleged he had served 5 months in the second division for converting cheques, value £500, to his own use.

**LATEST DATE FOR COAL RATION.**

Householders who do not make application to their local coal merchant or the gas or electric lighting company in respect of their coal ration by Oct. 31 will be fined £10.

One man, a munition worker, £75 damages, with costs, for injuries received in a collision between 2 L.C.C. tramway cars at Greenwich on Feb. 6.

**£175 FOR WAR WORKER.**

Judge Park at Lambeth County Court paid £175 damages to Alice Edith, a widow, 60, a munition worker, £75 damages, with costs, for injuries received in a collision between 2 L.C.C. tramway cars at Greenwich on Feb. 6.

**£10,000 IS THE TOTAL OF THE POLITICAL FUNDING OF THE RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.**

Mr. Arthur G. Smith, representing Griffith Welsh Fusiliers, only son of the Dean of Llandaff, has been killed.

For refusing to be sworn in as a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Mr. W. White, of Spalding, bought a farm of 300 acres at Pinchbeck, near Spalding for £23 15s. a acre.

The Admiralty proposes to start schools in docks and dry docks for the training of electrical welding operators.

In a collision between 2 Coventry cars a passenger named Finfold was thrown from the roof deck and killed.

Miss Douglas, 19, of Epsom, Surrey, message to the Central Criminal Court for resumption of consultation.

Mrs. Jas. Eames, an inmate of Cobham College, Kent, has just celebrated her 40th birthday.

It is expected that the enthronement of the new Bishop of Coventry will take place on Nov. 11.

Rooms in Coventry are erecting a cost of £7,000, a new church as a memorial to those fallen in the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Grummet, Biggleswade ( Beds), have 4 sons wounded and 1 daughter.

Epsom Trades and Labour Council is urging the local authorities to plant fruit trees along highways to increase food production.

Wm. Lear of Paddington-green, was fined £8 at Feltham for using a workman's pick nearly 4 months after the case came to court.

**£100 FOR MURDER.**

It has been decided that the Lord Mayor's Pageant on Nov. 9 shall take the form of a great naval and military display exceeding anything of the kind ever seen in London.

**£2,000 LOVE LETTERS.**

## OFFICER TO PAY £563.

## INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

## EIGHTY DEATHS IN LONDON.

The increasing malevolence of the epidemic of influenza in London is shown by the more than quadrupled death-rate from that malady last week. Deaths from influenza numbered 80, as compared with 17 the previous week. There is no indication that the epidemic has been arrested, particularly as many deaths are attributed to pneumonia or bronchitis which has supervened on an attack of influenza. There are now 22 members of the London Fire Brigade suffering from influenza. 15 per cent. of Richmond children and 10 per cent. of Twickenham children are absent from school suffering from the disease. Horneay elementary schools were closed for similar reasons. Both teacher and children have been attacked and there have been several deaths in the borrough from influenza.

**IN THE COUNTRY.** During last week the deaths in Glasgow from influenza numbered 310, against 165 the previous week. The deaths from pneumonia were 139, against 107. A large proportion of the victims were children under 5. The number of sufferers from the outbreak in Aberdeen is greatly increased. About 70 schoolmasters are out of duty. 500 children are absent from school from this cause. Owing to the epidemic Bedford Education Committee have decided to close forthwith all elementary schools in the borrough. Schools have also been closed in the Brentwood district. Precautions have been taken at Shoreditch, near Hitchin, to protect munition workers from infection. They have been ordered not to return to their homes because of the prevalence of the disease among the children. Many deaths from influenza have occurred also at Liverpool, Swansea, and Ramsey (Hants); and in each town, as well as at Bishop's Stortford, the schools have been closed owing to the number of child sufferers. The epidemic is manifesting itself with considerable virulence on the north-east coast, where the number of cases is increasing daily.

**WOODEN HUT FOR TWO.**

Counsel said defendant had told plaintiff he could afford to keep 3 servants and a car. He afterwards wrote asking why she had dropped her singing lessons, and said he could afford £100 for the whole term. After the death of his father he wrote telling plaintiff he would change everything and be married before he go abroad, because the pension in the event of my being knocked over would be £20 a year.

He was then an officer in the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. In another letter he said:

I enjoyed it so much darling. Not the sadder I mean being at home with you again. You have got me a nice house to live in, home dear, home. What do you say to looking round for a snug, wee wooden hut?

**CHRISTMAS PARTY SURPRISE.** At Christmas, 1917, Miss Chick was invited to stay at her mother's house. When she arrived she found there defendant and a Miss Hilda Goffin. He had been engaged to the latter, and had since married her. Miss Chick and Miss Gillett slept together at his mother's house, and when the former awakened up she found Miss Gillett was downstairs helping to pack up defendant's valise. Defendant afterwards told plaintiff he was engaged to Miss Gillett since the Saturday before Christmas, and subsequently wrote to Miss Chick. "Don't think me more of a skink," he said.

**MISSES CHICK'S EVIDENCE.** Miss Chick, in her evidence, said defendant once took her to a cinema to see "A Gamble for Love." When she slept with Miss Gillett and missed her from the bed she went downstairs and plainly saw defendant was making love to Miss Gillett. She was a sister of a captain in defendant's regiment. He had been engaged to her, and said that his affection were in another direction. Plaintiff's cigar told him he was a cad, and he replied: "Yes, I am. I am sorry." Witness said defendant was 34. She had spent £40 on her trousseau, and had all the table linen marked with defendant's initials.

**36-HOURS' ENGAGEMENT.** Lt. Kennard, giving evidence, said his gross earnings had been from £400 to £400 a year, out of which he had to pay all travelling expenses. He had no private means. He admitted having given his promise to plaintiff. The lady he engaged was his cousin. In cross-examination he said he told plaintiff she would release him from their engagement, which promised to lead to an unhappy marriage, he should marry the other lady. It was his sister who invited his present wife to spend Christmas with his mother. His second engagement lasted 36 hours. "I am sorry," said Mr. Haldin. "You don't think me more of a skink than plaintiff?" Plaintiff said he would not go in my pocket. We then started playing a game. He tapped me on the head with the butt-end of his revolver. I pulled my revolver and he pulled his and pointed it at me. "I would have killed you long ago." I then lifted my revolver in high above his head and pulled it downwards again, and then pointed it at the ground. He said something, but I could not understand what he said. Cooper and Hyden ran up the road. I thought Moss had been shamming. Then I saw him in the distance walking back to King's Cross, and I followed him with my revolver. He did not come home. About 8 p.m. to-day (Sept. 19) I met him at King's Cross. "What's the matter?" I said. "I was shot and I don't know who shot me. I then took the horse to Llewellyn Common, and I threw the revolver in the ditch, and I threw cartridges produced. I hid in a hedge, and when I came out I found a boy big as me was always at the big one who would not go in my pocket. He then started playing a game. He tapped me on the head with the butt-end of his revolver. I pulled my revolver and he pulled his and pointed it at me. "I would have killed you long ago." 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## AMUSEMENTS, Etc.

DELPHI W. H. BERRY. THE BOY.  
2nd Year. 2nd Year.  
2nd Year. 2nd Year.  
AMBASSADORS TELLING THE TALE.  
New Musical Parc with Marie Blanche.  
ROSES, 2343. SOLDIER BOY.  
A Play in 3 acts. By G. R. COOPER.  
MATINEES, TUES., FRID., AND SAT. AT 2.30.  
COMEDY. Evenings at 8. TAILS UP!  
MATINEES, MON., FRI., AND SAT. AT 2.30.  
COMEDY. Evenings at 8. TAIL UP!  
TUESDAY, OCT. 29, AND NIGHT, 7.30.  
CRIMBING MAN. YOU KNOW I KNOW.  
THE FUNNIEST FARCE IN TOWN.  
DALYS. THE MAIL OF THE MOUNTAINS.  
THE GEORGE AND AWARDS.  
SUNDAY MATINEE, 2.30. SATURDAY, 7.45.  
DEPUTY DAVE. Every Evening, 7.45. 2 acts.  
SINGULAR Spectacle. Every Evening, 8. 2 acts.  
TUESDAY, OCT. 29, AND SAT. AT 2.15.  
DUKE OF YORK. The Duke of York, at 8.  
FALL FROM TORONTO. George Tully, Iris Hoy. Mat., Tu. Th., 8. 2.30.  
G. DAILY (except Mondays), at 2.30 & 8.  
ARTURO LATTI. Manager MARIE LATH.  
DOLCE. 7.30. NURSE BENSON. Sat., 2.15.  
HATMARKER. THE FREEDOM OF THE STAR.  
Evenings, 8. 2.15.  
HIS MAJESTY'S CHU CHIN CHOW.  
MATINEES: Wed., THURS., AND SAT. AT 2.15.  
KINGSWAY—A WEEK END. Evenings at 8.  
MATINEES: Wed., THURS., AND SAT. AT 2.15.  
LONDON PAYLOAD. THE CHINESE PUZZLE.  
LONDON PAYLOAD. 7.45. Mat.,  
L. Wed., 8. 2.15. G. Cohen's AS YOU  
WERE. Alice Doreen, Leon Morton, Jim Humphries.  
LONDON PAYLOAD. 7.45. Mat.,  
L. HUN. Every New Play by Walter Melville.  
L. HUN. DORIS LEANE AND ROXANA.  
Evenings, 8. 2.15.  
LONDON PAYLOAD. 7.45. Mat.,  
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L. HUN. DORIS LEANE AND ROXANA.  
Evenings, 8. 2.15.

The 'FRUITNESS' of  
'O.K.' SAUCE

makes it of great service to-day  
—of absolute purity, can be  
used freely in one's daily diet.

As Supplied by  
Warrant of  
Apprentice to the  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

HUNS ON VERGE  
OF REVOLUTION.

## SIGNIFICANT STEPS BY KAISER.

Although the sensational rumour which reached London on Wednesday night that Germany had surrendered has not yet been confirmed there is reliable news that within a few days—or even within a few hours—Germany will be faced with a terrible alternative—peace on the Allies' terms or war to the death. Signs of revolution. Scenes of disorder are already reported from many places in Germany. In all cases they were caused by soldiers refusing to go to the front and the civil population supporting them in their attitude, while it is significant that no punishment of the men has been attempted. The police are no longer called on to deal with deserters, as they generally refuse to shoot them. In Wilhelmshaven a band of Socialists publicly burned a wooden statue representing the Kaiser amid the loud applause of a great crowd. The same conditions exist in Berlin, too, because so bad that this of itself may bring about a collapse. The only thing that keeps the people in any kind of order is the hope that they will have peace within a very few days. Every one in Germany seems to be convinced that the Kaiser will abdicate rather than accept such a peace as Germany can obtain at the present juncture.

**CROWN PRINCE WARNED OFF.**  
The Crown Prince asked the Kaiser recently for permission to visit him at Potsdam, but was ordered not to come near Berlin until further notice for reasons not known, but concerning his personal safety. It is quite certain that the Crown Prince could walk in the streets of Berlin to-day without being in serious danger of his life. The Kaiser's other sons are also away from Berlin, except Prince August Wilhelm, the only "democratic" Hohenzollern, who might become Kaiser in case William abdicated (as there have been strong rumours he has done), or Regent in case William abdicated in favour of his eldest grandson. Strangely enough, there seems to be no strong pressure against the Hohenzollerns, but only against "William the Culprit" and the Crown Prince. The Kaiser has been informed by many persons, especially by King Ludwig of Bavaria, of his serious personal position. He is said to be a physical wreck.

**BEATEN IN THE FIELD.**  
In a military sense the German authorities are in as bad a position as possible. They know they are losing the war on the west, that Foch may at any moment deliver a staggering blow, that the Rhine towns will soon come within shell range, that the advancing Allies are threatening them short of capitulation, with the added prospect of losing that valuable area on which during the war the Germans have relied for their steel supplies. But the coming debacle of Germany is not regarded as being attributable much to the military situation at the beginning of that great civil upheaval which the Kaiser has seen from the early days of the war, and, indeed, which he feared even before the war.

**FEAR OF ANARCHY.**  
It is stated on most reliable authority that the Soviets in Germany, fearing anarchy is about to set in, and desiring to save the country from Russia's experience of Bolshevikism, have already got their Government in the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, Germany are pursuing a course of destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilised warfare.

**DESTRUCTION OF AUTOCRACY.**  
Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped not only of all they contain, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations are arrayed against Germany, and it is to be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts. It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they are at. At the very time the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, Germany are pursuing a course of destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilised warfare.

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call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on July 4 last. It is as follows:

The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his Note addressed to the Congress of the United States on the 5th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent address, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision in regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be clearly understood that the process of negotiation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisors of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be made by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the supremacy of the armistice in the United States and of the policies in our favor. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

**U-BOAT ATROCITIES.**

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**ALL CAN SAVE almost without noticing it,**

**and without trouble—by buying the new**

**bright blue 6d. War Savings Stamps.**

First get a free War Savings Card—then whenever you are at the Post Office or in a shop where War Savings Stamps are Sold, take part of your change in War Savings Stamps. The Card holds 31 Stamps—when full exchange it at the Post Office for a War Savings Certificate worth 20/- in five years' time.

**YOU WILL BE HELPING YOUR COUNTRY TO END THE WAR**

**AND YOU WILL BE HELPING YOURSELF, FOR YOU WILL GET**

**MORE MONEY BACK WHEN MONEY WILL BUY MORE.**

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Always have your Card with you and stamp it whenever you can.

Aunt 120,000 men employed at mines were granted compensation during 1918 for injuries received while at work. The great majority of the cases were underground.

SCHOOLGIRL'S FINE RECORD.

Elsie Mills, a scholar at Central Park-rd. Girls' School, East Ham, has continuously attended the school for 11 years without being late. Last year, for 5 months, her parents resided at Ealing, but she rose at 6.30 every morning to reach school in time. The same girl has been awarded a medal by the East Ham Swimming Association for having swum a mile at the age of 15 in 53 minutes.

Take part of your change in

**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS**

## PRES. WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

## HUNS TOLD THAT ARMISTICE IS MATTER FOR ALLIES' MILITARY ADVISERS.

## AUTOCRACY MUST GO: ATROCITIES MUST BE ENDED.

President Wilson lost no time in replying to the German Note in which the enemy stated they agreed to his 14 points, promised to evacuate occupied territory, and asked for a mixed commission to arrange terms.

The German Note reached Washington late on Saturday. The President's reply was returned on Monday afternoon. Mr. Wilson made it clear that

(1) **Armistice was solely a matter for the military advisers of the Allied Governments.**

(2) **All illegal and inhuman practices must cease and particularly U-boat atrocities and the wanton destruction of towns.**

(3) **Autocracy must go; the German people themselves must sub for peace.**

When President Wilson's terms became known in Germany the utmost depression prevailed. There have been frequent councils during the week, and while some counsel unconditional surrender, others favour united resistance against a humiliating peace. So far no reply has been forwarded to the President's latest Note, which has been enthusiastically received throughout the Allied Nations.

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

## Kaiser Must Go: Atrocities Must Cease.

The text of President Wilson's reply to Germany, sent through Mr. Lansing, was as follows:

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**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS**

## MARGARINE 1/- PER LB.

## NEW PRICE NEXT MONTH.

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## Kaisers' Fat

## What will be the fate of the Kaiser?

## There have been a number of rumours

## of his pending abdication

## during the past few days, probably

## due to the fact that he is

## now a prisoner.

## The

## Kaisers' Fat

## No date has yet been fixed for the



## A REAL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

STARTLING LONDON DISCOVERY.  
Chronic Cases Cured in Six Weeks.

FREE GIFT OFFER OF TRIAL SUPPLY.  
Mr. Charles Stafford's discovery of a real cure for all Rheumatic Ailments is one of the great events of the present century. Thousands of people, soldiers and civilians, are now perfectly cured, and are fit for their occupations or taking up useful work.

Mr. Stafford wants every reader to write direct to him for a free supply of his remarkable remedy. He says: "I shall not be content until every suffering man or woman has proved himself or herself a thorough cure. You know it will not disappoint you in the most chronic cases. It will make every joint move freely without pain, and give you a new life full of usefulness and pleasure."

Now send at once for this free gift. Write a postcard to-day to Mr. Charles Stafford (Post Office), 40, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.—[Advt.]

## SEEGEROL FOR GREY HAIR

You simply comb it thro'

Seegerol tints grey or faded hair any natural shade desired—brown, dark brown, light brown, or black. Seegerol is permanent and washable; it has no grease and does not burn the hair. Seegerol is used by over three-quarters of a million people. The highest medical certificate accompanies each bottle. Seegerol is stocked by Chemists and Stores everywhere, 2/6 the bottle.



## THE HOUSEKEEPER.

### Sugar Beet.

(Sent in by Mrs. M. Jones). The following may be used for making sugar: wash and peel the roots, cut in slices about the size of half-crown, boil, strain into clean vessel, put more hot water to beat again and boil well second time, strain off the water and makes the pastry. This sugar beet is good for making a salad with vinegar or mincemeat and boiled with other fruit for jam. The above has been tried with success and keeps 3 months.

### To Pickle Onions.

Remove the outside skin of small onions and throw into salt water; let stand for about 3 or 4 days, changing the water once a day. Then put them into a jar with a sprig of salt with some water, boil, cover the jar and place aside to cool. When quite cold pack into a jar with pickling vinegar over. This will keep a long time.

### Preserving Beans.

(Sent in by Mrs. Belcher). Slice the beans, wash, boil, drain, add a little salt, keep on the fire till soft. Tie down tightly so as to keep alight. Boil for 30 minutes, then strain off the water and add a tiny pinch of soda water. This will be an ash when cold. Take some strong vinegar and boil, and whilst hot fill the vessels up. This is a good preservative.

### Original Pudding.

With 8oz. of flour mix a teaspoonful baking-powder, 2oz. butter, 1oz. grated cheese, 1oz. suet, 1oz. sugar, 1oz. currants, 1oz. sultanas, 1oz. raisins, 1oz. sultanas, 1oz. butter cut into bits, then rolled into flour, and enough of the bean water to moisten. Cover, and steam 2 hours. It will be moist, but it adds nutriment and flavour.

### Bread and Cheese Custard.

Take 1lb. of grated cheese, 2lb. of bread and cheese, 1lb. of flour, 1lb. of butter and salt. Mix together. Beat the milk and pour it over them. Leave the mixture to grow cold, and then beat the egg and stir it in. Put all in a deep dish and bake to a good brown. This is a delicious savoury and is much less expensive than cheese soufflé, which it easily beats.

### Barley Muffins.

Cleaned and dry 1 dozen fresh herrings, cut off the heads, tails, fins, and skin, and split them down from head to tail. Remove the backbone carefully, and lay the fish flat on a board, skin at the tail-end and roll up, place each one in a deep pie-dish, and put in sufficient vinegar and water to just cover them; add some peppercorns, a bay leaf, 1 clove, 1 blade of mace, and bake in a moderate oven.

### HOME HINTS.

To Make Luminous Paint (By Request).

Take oyster shells and clean in warm water, then boil in a fire for 1 hour. Allow them to cool. When quite cool, pound them fine and take away any grey parts, as they are not luminous. Put the powder into a saucer, add a few drops of common sulphur, and put on the lid and cement with sand made into a stiff paste with bear. When the cement is dry put over the fire and heat until the shell will hold when opening the lid, as the fumes would be most obnoxious and even dangerous. The product ought to be white. Mix into a thin paint with gum water and have the room 2 thicknesses of paper to wall. Paint the room far into the night, provided it is exposed to the light during the day.

### Boot Polish (By Request).

Take 1lb. of white wax and soap in 24 parts of water. Cut up 1lb. white wax (vegetable) into a jar, which is in boiling water until contents are dissolved. Add 2 lb. oil of turpentine, 4 oz. lamp black, and 1oz. oil of powdered indigo. Mix well.

### A Hot Compress.

Is a homely and effective treatment for bruises, sore throat, stiff neck, and rheumatism. The compress takes a large handful of salt or bran and place on a sheet of paper to warm in the oven, but be careful not to burn the bran or scorch the paper. When heated as hot as can be borne, roll it in a flannel bag with the bran or salt and apply over the seat of pain. The old-fashioned remedy of tallow rubbed on bran and applied with a cloth on the chest is an excellent one for colds.

### Window Cleaning.

Instead of using wet cloths, whiting, or similar things, spray a piece of bran or bran polish (a cloth after the dust has been removed) and rub over the glass surface. Allow to dry, then wipe off with a soft, dry duster. The result will be a brilliant, dry finish, which not only lasts a long time, but keeps clean.

### To Clean Saddlebag Suite.

This recipe is also useful for cleaning flannels, blankets, carpets, and woollen articles: 1lb. borax, 1lb. powder, 1lb. soap, 1lb. glycerine, 1lb. linseed oil. Remove the dust from chairs and apply the lotion with a brush; when dry they will look white. Take a piece of clean flannel and well-wash it with a mixture of rubbing woolens, articles, sprincks, then lay and leave for a day. Next, take out in the garden and shake them and put on a line to get rid of the smell. This process will also remove any stain.

### Hints to Cyclists.

When the inner tube of a bicycle becomes porous get a bottle of gum and pour it through the valve. Then blow, if the tube is still porous, go home.

When going for a long ride, take a little common salt, about 6in. a little bottle of petroleum, when taking tea place the salt in a hole in the ground and shake them and put on a line to get rid of the smell. This process will also remove any stain.

### NAVAL ANSWERS.

Q. YATES.—It would appear that your son is in accordance with rule 2. Cannot any man be allowed to marry his wife before he reaches the age of 21?

It depends upon your husband's action and upon what he can do. If he can marry at the age of 18, he can marry at 21. The Ministry of Pensions, Millbank, S.W. 1, will give you information on this point.

You give us no details of your allotment or all we can tell you is that an officer of Flying Corps, Royal Flying Corps, and a pilot, etc., etc., and a woman of 15 years. The prospect for a man of 18 is not good, but if he can marry at 18 he will have learned of the new departure with regard to his wife.

What should be done?

What should be done by those desiring to purchase fresh stock is, first, the provision of which will enable the birds to get physical exercise, and, second, the supplying of foods equivalent to the amount of food given to them at liberty on grass land. No bird, well-fledged, should be got ready for flight, however, as the birds will be well raked. The birds will probably appear shy, and decline to scratch for the buried grain at first, but hunger will soon overcome the timorousness.

The best time to tempt the birds to the ground is when the temperature is low.

It will boil the water and the salt can be used over and over again.

For dependent mothers in receipt of the local old age pension officer, in the case you present your pension is to draw the £3. 10s. you receive in addition to the £1. 10s. you receive through your post office. H. R. FORBES.—We will help the subject here well. Certainly agree with you that the £3. 10s. is not sufficient at every 15% years. The prospect for a man who has learned of the new departure with regard to his wife is not good, but if he can marry at 18 he will have learned of the new departure with regard to his wife.

The children of wives of men serving overseas are entitled to allowances, but they are not entitled to allowances.

Q. CURIOUS.—I apply R.A.F. Headquarters, Hotel Goss, London, S.E. 1. Yes, Queen's Guards would be entitled to allowances.

Q. MINER.—Your man should apply to the Queen's Guards, who are entitled to allowances.

Q. ALLEN.—The Queen's Guards, who are entitled to allowances.

Q. TICE.—It appears you have the maximum allowance for dependents.

Q. BENSON.—I am afraid no more can be taken from your pension.

Q. LEVER.—I would appreciate that your husband selects to live and his mother receives the same amount.

The children of wives of men serving overseas are entitled to allowances, but they are not entitled to allowances.

Q. ANDERSON.—Get a friend to make out a complete statement of your services with the Royal Flying Corps, and then apply to the Queen's Guards.

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